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## RUSSIA IS RETICENT

Great Vigilance Is Used to Conceal Movements

NO NEWS FOR TEN DAYS

Embargo Upon Real Facts Seems to Exist.

TO BLOCK PORT ARTHUR

Another Effort to Accomplish That Is Expected

St. Petersburg, April 4.—As the time approaches for the opening of land operations on a large scale the Russian authorities are exercising greater vigilance to prevent the news of their plans for the movement to and the disposition of troops in the theater of war from going abroad, where it might be of service to the enemy. For ten days not a scrap of real information except such as is contained in official dispatches has been given out or has come from the front. There practically exists an embargo upon news dispatches, those coming through being colored and devoid of importance.

Secrets regarding what is actually happening are being kept. It is as if an impenetrable curtain had suddenly been rung down on the stage of the war in east Asia. Behind this curtain the greatest activity prevails. General Kuropatkin at his temporary headquarters in Liao-Yang is directing the execution of his plans, moving troops strengthening the positions selected, using the wheels of the commissariat and quartermaster's department.

Another effort to block Port Arthur is expected daily.

One of the principal reasons for Viceroy Alexieff's visit to Port Arthur in addition to inspecting the ships and defenses is understood to be for the purpose of consulting Vice Admiral Makaroff with a view to devising plans for defeating those attacks, and to this end all additional possible precautions have been taken. Indeed it is hinted in high quarters that he next time the Japanese appear off Port Arthur they will find a surprise awaiting them.

Viceroy Alexieff has returned to Mukden.

MONTH TILL FIGHT.

Chefoo, April 4.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has resumed its service between Korea and northern China with foreign steamers. The first steamer has arrived from Chemulpo and from the passengers it was learned that the last contingent of Japan's first army landed in Korea March 20. The army consisted of 60,000 men, including coolie carriers. Japan has made Anju a frontal base and has bridged the Chang Chon and Pak Chon rivers and is ready to advance by the three roads to the Yalu river. It will possibly be a month, however, before a big battle will be fought, as the artillery moves slowly on account of the poor horses and the bad management of the horses. Otherwise the organization of the Japanese forces is almost perfect. An immense quantity of supplies is going forward by coolie carriers.

It was also learned from the passengers that work has been resumed at the American mines at Un-San.

SILENTLY UNCOVERED.

Tokio, April 4.—The fragmentary remains of Commander Hirose, who was killed March 27 in the second attempt to bottle up Port Arthur, arrived at Tokio today with naval honors. A large number of people were waiting at Shinjuku station and the multitude silently uncovered when the flag covered box was carried out. A number of naval officers escorted the remains to the late residence of the late Commander Hirose. In their bloodstained uniforms some of Commander Hirose's company accompanied the remains and were presented to the kinship of the dead officer. There will be a public funeral.

SUBMARINE MINES.

Paris, April 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien says that, according to advices from Port Arthur, the Russians have laid many submarine mines at the mouth of the Yalu river and Liao river. He adds that the general staff has ordered the arming of forts and batteries at Liao, and that the measure has caused great excitement in that district.

KOREANS ARE AFRAID.

Paris, April 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien says that the exodus of the Korean population along the Japanese line of march is encountering great difficulties, and that the Japanese minister at Seoul is doing his utmost to restore the confidence of the Koreans.

ONLY A MIRACLE.

Victoria, B. C., April 4.—R. L. MacGowan, an American business man who has spent many years among the Russians, both in Europe and Asia, arrived by the steamer Akamemon, from Yokohama. He says that nothing but a miracle can save Russia from humiliation and disaster in the event of a defeat at the hands of the Japanese. Russia's army, navy and civil services are honeycombed with corruption and mutiny to an extent utterly beyond belief. The trans-Siberian railway is a complete failure. The Japanese know to a nicety Russia's strength in East Asia, and count upon a six-year war. They know the Russians have no supplies and cannot get any except by arduous travel from Europe.

SCENE AT HARBIN.

Press correspondent en route to the front, writes from Harbin, March 12, describes the scene there as he observed it.

From all sides soldiers were pouring into Harbin, the uncompleted railroad station there had been transformed into a barracks, and almost every house in the town was occupied by soldiers.

Priest, a short distance away, which until recently had been a small village on the banks of the Sungar river, had become a city with temporary buildings, which were being used by the troops and with stores, a hotel and restaurant.

The snow-filled streets of the two cities at the time the correspondent wrote were thronged with picturesque cosacs, bearded Siberians, sharpshooters and galloping orderlies, all imbued with the fever to get to the front. Merchants and restaurants, the correspondent adds, were accused of extortion, but money was scarce. Spring was coming on, though violent snow storms continued to rage.

ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT.

Japanese Made Another Attack on Sunday but Details Are Lacking.

London, April 4.—The Times correspondent at Chefoo, cabling under date of April 4, says there was another bombardment of Port Arthur April 3, but that there are no authentic details of the engagement available.

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KEPT A SECRET.

Paris, April 4.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris, General Mishchenko and Colonel Pavloff have telegraphed General Kuropatkin that they will disappear for some time with the Cosacs, but will soon reappear at a locality which is kept a secret.

DEATH TO JEWS.

New York, April 4.—Among the anonymous circulars said to be going the rounds in various southern Russian centers and against which the government had issued strong measures for the maintenance of peace and order is one quoted in Times dispatch from Vienna in its part as follows:

"Satan, who has assumed the shape of the Jew, continues to disturb our home, our holy Russia. Behind the Jews, our foes at home, stand innumerable Jews abroad in alliance with the unbelievers, the English, Americans and Japanese. Against this hundred-headed hydra, this venomous reptile, we must battle. Death to the Jews!"

AFTER EIGHT WEEKS

JAPAN WITHOUT FIGHTING HAS POSSESSION OF KOREA.

Troops of the Mikado Have Improved Greatly in a Decade.

London, April 4.—Eight weeks from the opening of the war between Japan and Russia, the Japanese army is in complete possession of Korea and the first stage of the campaign ended. According to the Tokyo correspondent, who telegraphs from the Yalu river, a Ping Yang dispatch has been received there confirming the report from Shanghai that Japanese scouts entered Wiju, Korea, at 11 a. m. Monday, and that the Russians, apparently, retired across the Yalu river, but no further news of any kind is to hand throwing light on either land or sea operations. Everything, however, is regarded as pointing to the imminence of important developments.

The Mail's Seoul correspondent, telegraphing Monday, asserts that the landing of Japanese troops at Chimpoo has now passed but that the port is guarded by a large fleet and the Japanese base has moved north from Ping Yang, where only a few troops now remain.

The correspondent of the Standard at Tokio reports that the Japanese correspondents at the front who followed the army through the Chon-Jung-Jung war express great surprise at the improvement of the Japanese troops during the past decade. The improvement is noticeable also in the equipment, organization and discipline, and more especially in the educational standard of the men.

The Post's Tokio correspondent says Japanese torpedo boats scouting at Port Arthur discovered unnumbered a channel in the bay, which still admits of the passage of vessels.

The Times correspondent at sea on April 4 in a wireless message, via Wei-Hai-Wei says: "I am cruising in the vicinity of Port Arthur and have discovered no evidence of vessels of either belligerent. The impression is gaining ground in the Russian command that the Japanese attack of March 27, in which the Japanese were totally shut out, was a bluff."

The Times' Chifoo correspondent says the Liao river is extensively mined and that 12 stone laden junks are ready for sinking at the entrance to the river at a moment's notice. The guns of the Russian gunboat Sivouch have been re-shipped.

BOUGHT BY RUSSIA.

New York, April 4.—Bumors are again in circulation according to a Herald dispatch from St. Petersburg, to the effect that four ships of the cruiser type, built in Germany for the Turkish government, and also two cruisers built by France have been purchased by Russia at the price of \$3,000,000. All are to be delivered within a short time.

GET THERE FIRST.

St. Petersburg, April 4.—It is reported that the Japanese command by General Artamonoff, have occupied Unsan, Korea, forestalling the Japanese, who were marching on Unsan from Chon Ju.

Tien Tsin, April 4.—It is stated that Viceroy Alexieff, who for the past four days has been at Port Arthur on a visit of inspection, has found everything highly satisfactory. The damage done by the bombardments of the Japanese fleet is said to have been insignificant. Viceroy Alexieff will return to Moukden Tuesday.

The coal scales of the Hai Ping mining company for the past week show a record of over 2,000 tons, which, considering the existence of war, is regarded as highly satisfactory. It is generally believed that the Japanese will not attack. New China. It is thought that their opportunity is passed. The Russian forces are ready and prepared. The task of the Japanese, if they should eventually be successful, is becoming daily more difficult.

NO ILL FEELING.

New York, April 4.—Supplies are plentiful in Manchuria and the Russians are doing everything to encourage the natives to furnish provisions in the future, says a World dispatch from Yiu Kow. It is said that they are even paying farmers high price in advance for this year's produce. The Russians are paying well for transport, giving the coolies \$2.50 a day for carts and forty roubles for cart hire from Liao Yang to the Yalu river. There is not the slightest sign, the correspondent adds, of ill-feeling toward the Russians among the natives.

## LICENSE IN DEBATE

House Discusses Questions Not in the Bill.

LABOR POINTS RAISED

Californian Attacks the Alleged Opinions of Others.

RACE PROBLEM SPRUNG

Russia's Treatment of Jews and America's of Negroes.

Washington, April 4.—In the house today an attempt to secure consideration under suspension of the rules of the bill appropriating \$45,000 for the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition to be held in Portland, Ore., in 1905, failed after the house had divided several times and the roll had been called twice.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was taken up and after Mr. Barker, in charge of the bill, had explained its features briefly, Mr. Goldfogle of New York, spoke in behalf of the Jews of the United States, for whom he asked equal treatment and protection while traveling in Russia.

Mr. Livernash, of California, made an attack on President Roosevelt, and Mr. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, discussed the negro question. Consideration of the bill was not concluded when the house adjourned until tomorrow.

LABOR QUESTION.

Under the license of debate, Mr. Livernash, of California, discussed the labor question and attacked President Roosevelt for having turned the executive arm of the government against the men who work. That arm, he said, had arrayed itself on the side of special privileges and despotism and associated itself with the men who hire and against the men who are hired.

Referring to the Miller case in the government printing office, he said that the president had embraced the opportunity in a letter to Secretary Cortelyou on the subject of the finding of the anthracite coal strike commission to express himself in language which he said was "operating" in private employment. He said that the president of this country who goes forth and seeks to place a barrier in the way of labor unions by encouraging non-unionism under the guise of an "open shop" is the deadliest common foe of labor. In a personal way, Mr. Livernash held the president in the highest esteem, but regarded him today "as the man of all Americans worse than Rockefeller, Carnegie and Morgan as to labor unions."

Mr. Livernash also attacked the membership of the house, and said there was in that body a distinct intolerance of laboring men and their acts.

TREATMENT OF JEWS.

Mr. Goldfogle, of New York, spoke on his resolution introduced in January last in reference to the United States exercising every effort to secure from the Russian government uniform treatment of Americans traveling in Russia, whether they be Jews or Christians. He declared that Russia continues her restrictive policy against the Jew and continues to abuse and dishonor the American passport whenever presented at her gates by Jewish citizens.

Mr. Robb, of Missouri, delivered a speech against the Republican party, and said the postoffice department was reeking with corruption, while in the general land office frauds and crimes had been committed involving millions of acres of land, vast sums of money.

NEGRO OPPRESSION.

As in his previous remarks of Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, on the negro question in the South, delivered in January last, Mr. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, said that the ambitious or aspiring negro was treated as an outcast in this country to a certain extent, as the Jew was treated by the degraded peasantry in Russia. Everywhere, he said, the negro was being treated as he was treated as an inferior, and was discriminated against in the different walks of life. It was not alone in the southern states that the negro was unfairly treated in the enforcement of the law. In the North, he said, courts and juries often were enemies of the negro, and he was being treated as an inferior, and was discriminated against in the different walks of life. It was not alone in the southern states that the negro was unfairly treated in the enforcement of the law. 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